

*Trichys* that has come to England, although there have been examples of it for many years in the Leyden Museum. The first one, a tailless individual, was described by Dr. Günther as "*Trichys lipura*," under the circumstances detailed in his paper of the present year (*suprà*, p. 75). Since, however, I differ from him as to the admissibility of the name '*lipura*' for a species which normally has a long tail, I propose now to rename the species accordingly.

No better name can be found for it than of its original describer, whose judgment in forming a new genus for it is fully confirmed by an independent examination of its cranial characters, even after the downfall of the peculiarity supposed, and not unnaturally, to belong to it of not possessing any trace of a tail.

As to the alleged applicability of Shaw's name "*Hystrix fasciculata*" to this Porcupine, I can only express my entire agreement with Dr. Günther's opinion (*l. c.*) that that name should stand as a synonym of *Atherura macrura*, L.

The Kina Balu specimen, although only half-grown, shows all the characteristics of the genus, and is distinguishable at the first glance from *Atherura* by its short spines and narrow parallel-sided caudal bristles.

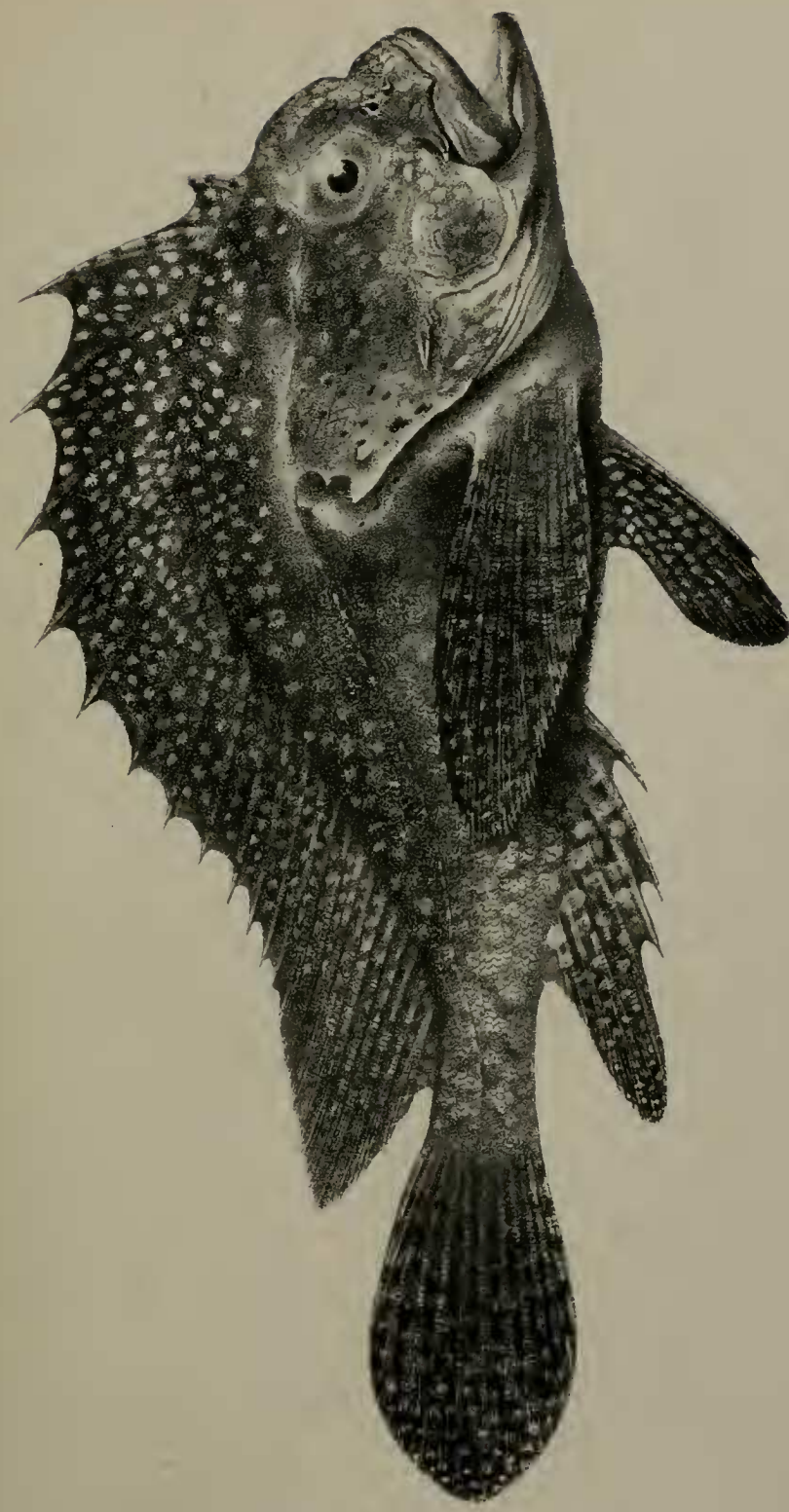
### 3. Second Account of the Fishes obtained by Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar at Muscat, East Coast of Arabia<sup>1</sup>. By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Received April 11, 1889.]

(Plates XXV.—XXVIII.)

At the close of last year the Natural History Museum received a second collection of Fishes from its generous correspondent at Muscat, Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar; this was shortly followed by a third, received a few days ago. Other examples of a number of the rare or new species enumerated in my preceding list having been sent again, I have, in some cases, been able to supplement my former descriptions; but all the species enumerated hereafter, and to which numbers are attached, are new to the fauna of Muscat. Eight of the known species are altogether new to the Indian Ocean, viz. :—*Erythrichthys schlegeli*, *Pomatomus telescopium*, *Chaetodon modestus*, *Echeneis clypeata*, *Trigla capensis*, *Chilomycterus echinatus*, *Echinorhinus spinosus*, and *Rhinobatus schlegeli*. Five species are considered to be new. The Sharks and Rays, which were hardly represented at all in the first collection, have now reached us in numbers, and, from the size and beauty of most of the skins, will, to say nothing of the great zoo-geographical interest that attaches to many of them, form a welcome addition to the Fish-Gallery of the Museum, where Mr. Jayakar's previous donations of large Sea-Perches, Scombroids, Sphyrænas, and Sword-fishes already have a conspicuous

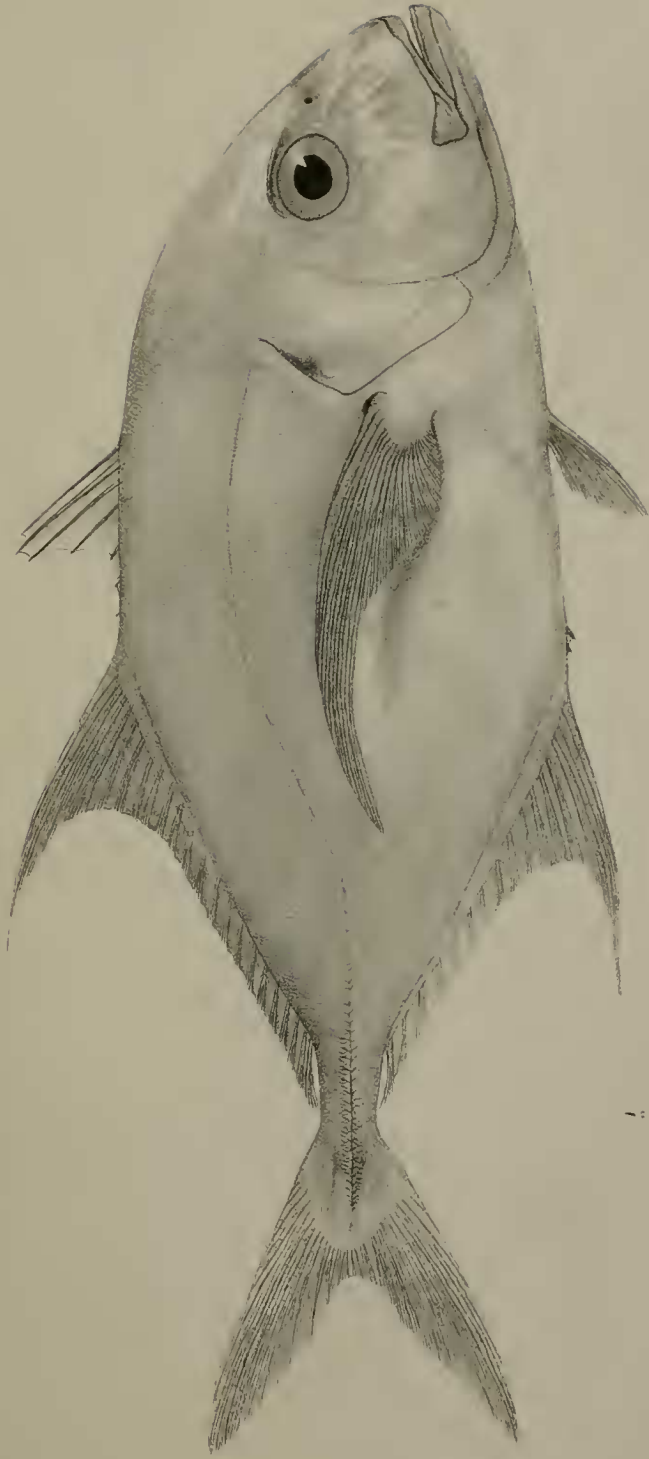
<sup>1</sup> Cf. P. Z. S. 1887, pp. 653-667.



TETRAROGE GUENTHERI

Peter Smit del et lith.



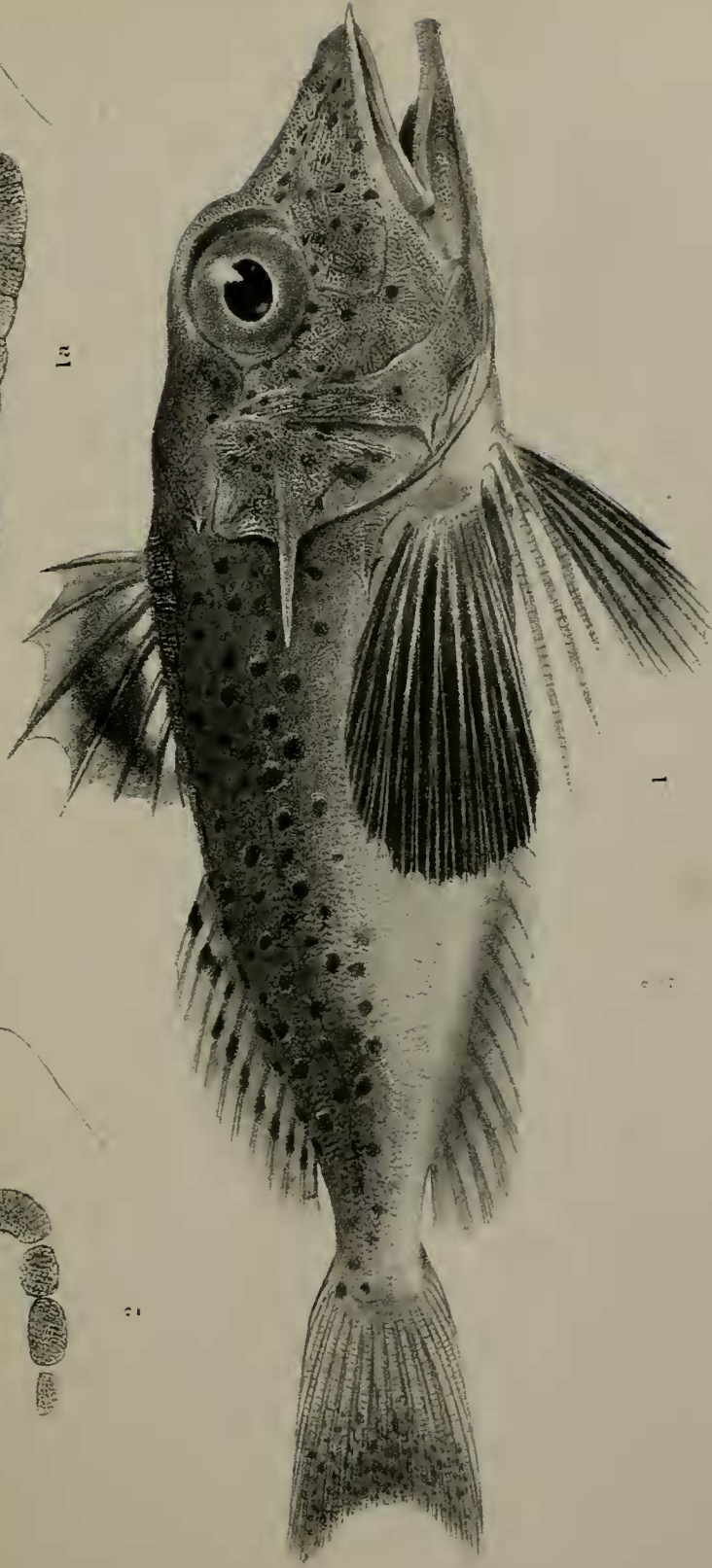


Mintern Bros. imp.

CARANX JAYAKARI

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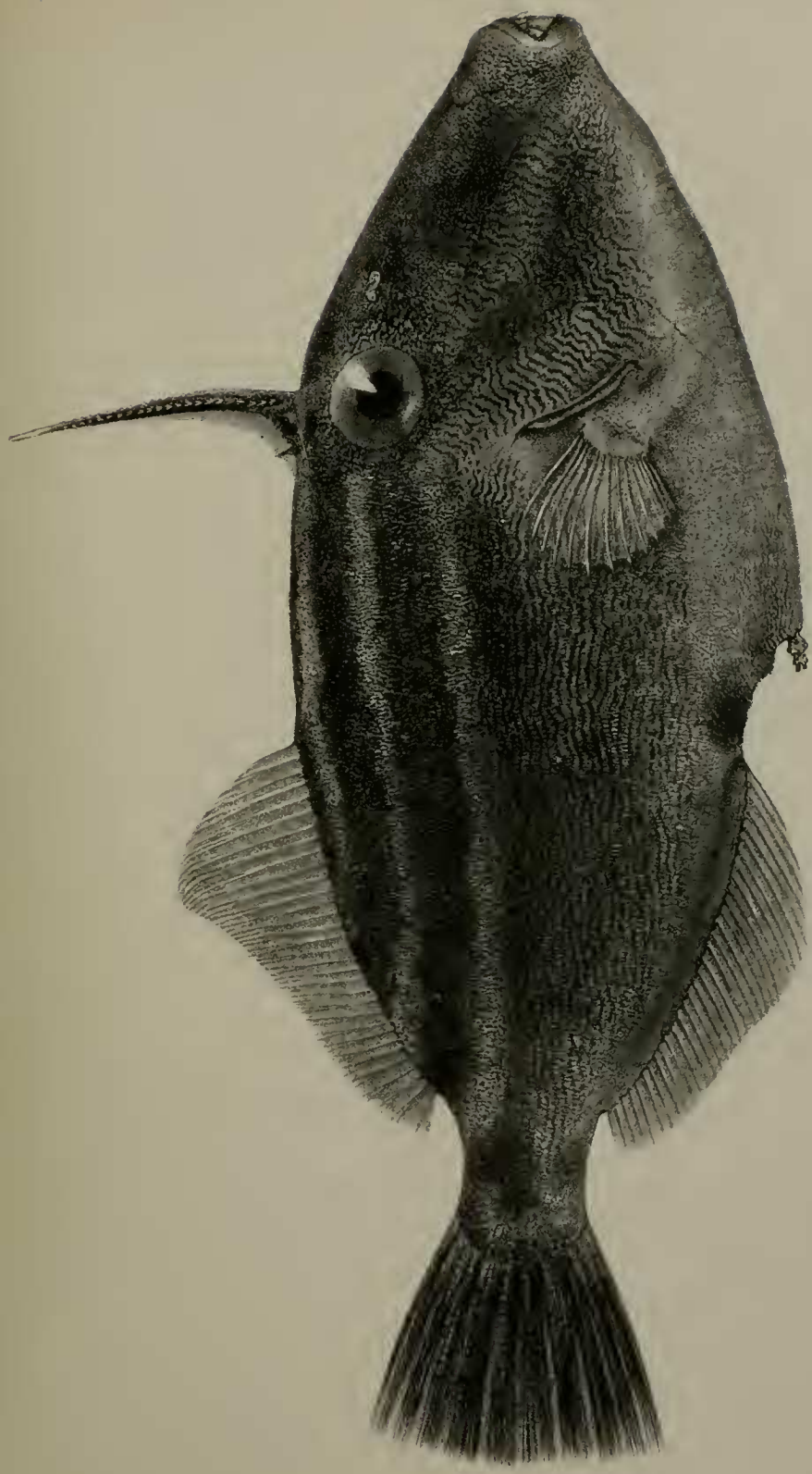


1. TRIGLA ARABICA

2. TRIGLA POLYSTICTA







MONACANTHUS MELANOPROCTES





place. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Jayakar, the number of species of Fishes recorded from Muscat now known amounts to 256.

## ACANTHOPTERYGII.

## PERCIDÆ.

1. *SERRANUS LATIFASCIATUS*, Schleg.
2. *SERRANUS DIACANTHUS*, C. & V.
3. *SERRANUS SALMONOIDES*, Lacép.
4. *SERRANUS COROMANDELICUS*, Day.

D.  $\frac{11}{16}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{8}$ . P. 17. L. lat. 145-150. L. tr.  $\frac{18-19}{55-58}$ .

Canines moderate; two rows of teeth on the sides of the lower jaw, those of the inner row largest. Length of the head thrice and three fifths or thrice and two thirds in the total; forehead very convex, with a depression between the nostrils; diameter of the eye six or six and a half times in the length of the head; maxillary reaching posteriorly to the vertical of the posterior third of the eye; præoperculum finely serrated posteriorly, the denticulations stronger at the angle, which is rounded and not produced; upper border of opercle slightly sinuous; median opercular spine nearer the lower than the upper, lower much further back than the latter. Depth of the body about four times and a half in the total length. Third and fourth dorsal spines longest, a little longer than the longest branched rays, which are about once and a half as long as the posterior spines. Pectorals reaching to below the sixth or seventh dorsal spine. Caudalis truncate, when spread out with perfectly straight posterior border. Dark purplish brown on the upper surfaces and fins, paler brown inferiorly; body and dorsal fin with scattered subcircular whitish spots of various sizes.

A single dry specimen, 21 inches long, is in Mr. Jayakar's collection; another, 26 inches long, stuffed, likewise from Muscat, formed part of the collection of the late East-India Museum transferred to the British Museum in 1880. Except in the rather smaller scales, these specimens agree well with one of the types, a half skin from Madras, presented by Mr. Francis Day.

5. *SERRANUS JAYAKARI*, sp. n.

D.  $\frac{11}{16-17}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{8}$ . P. 17. L. lat. 140-150. L. tr.  $\frac{18-20}{40-45}$ .

Canine teeth small; teeth on the sides of the lower jaw mostly in four rows. Length of head thrice and one fourth to thrice and one third in the total; forehead convex; diameter of the eye six and a half or seven times in the length of the head; maxillary reaching to below the centre of the posterior border of the eye; præoperculum finely serrated posteriorly, the denticulations slightly stronger at the angle, which is obtuse and not produced; upper border of opercle slightly sinuous; median opercular spine nearer the lower

than the upper, lower much further back than the latter, which is extremely indistinct. Depth of the body about four times in the total length. Third and fourth dorsal spines longest, nearly as long as the longest branched rays, which are about twice as long as the posterior spines. Pectorals reaching to below the seventh or eighth dorsal spine. Caudalis slightly emarginate. Uniform brown, lighter inferiorly.

Three skins, 28 to 29 inches long.

6. *SERRANUS ROGAA*, Forsk.

7. *SERRANUS SONNERATI*, C. & V.

8. *ANTHIAS FORMOSUS*, sp. n.

D.  $\frac{10}{14}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{7}$ . L. lat. 31. L. r. 45. L. tr.<sup>1</sup>  $\frac{2}{17-18}$ .

Length of the head twice and two thirds in the total (without caudal); snout shorter than the diameter of the eye, which is one fourth the length of the head; maxillary extending to below the centre of the eye; præoperculum with finely denticulated posterior border and two or three spines at the angle; two opercular spines, lower longest; a small suprascapular spine. The depth of the body equals the length of the head. Third dorsal spine, third, fourth, and fifth branched dorsal rays, and second branched anal ray produced into filaments, that of the third dorsal ray being the longest, the ray measuring half the length of head and body (without caudal); third anal spine longest. Ventrals extending to the anal. Caudal deeply forked. Bronzy olive, here and there with blotches of magenta-red: fins, and three wavy longitudinal bands on each side, pale rosy; ventrals, in one specimen, tipped with blackish; base of dorsal bronzy-olive, like the back.

Total length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Two specimens.

Nearest ally: the Japanese *A. margaritaceus*, Hilg.

9. *APOGON TENIATUS*, C. & V.

10. *POMATOMUS TELESCOPIUM*, Risso.

The occurrence of this Mediterranean and Atlantic deep-sea fish at Muscat is of great interest.

11. *SYNAGRIS ISACANTHUS*, Blkr.

12. *ERYTHRICHTHYS SCHLEGELI*, Gthr.

D. 8-9 | 1 |  $\frac{1}{11}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{10}$ . L. l. 65. L. tr.  $\frac{6}{18}$ .

A series of minute teeth in each jaw. Length of head thrice and one third or thrice and a half in the total; the diameter of the eye equals the length of the snout, and one fourth the length of the head; the maxillary extends to below the anterior third of the eye, and its greatest width equals three fourths or four fifths the diameter of latter; borders of the præoperculum forming a right angle.

<sup>1</sup> Counted below the sixth dorsal spine.